

that the opposition could support. In fact, surely, that is something that the White House would support.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I encourage a “yea” vote on this matter, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank Congressman CHRIS STEWART, former Chairman of the Science Committee's Environment Subcommittee, for his hard work on this important piece of legislation. H.R. 1422, The Science Advisory Board Reform Act, ensures balanced and transparent review of regulatory science.

Specifically, it strengthens the Board's independence so that the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) cannot further its regulatory ambitions under the guise of science.

Costly regulations often lead to a loss of jobs and higher electricity bills and gasoline prices for Americans.

The EPA has an extensive track record of twisting the science to justify their actions. Behind the scenes, however, there is a review process that was intended to provide a critical check on the Agency's conclusions.

The EPA's Science Advisory Board (SAB) was intended to provide a meaningful, balanced, and independent assessment of the science that supports the Agency's regulations. Unfortunately, this vision is not being realized.

The EPA undermines the Board's independence and prevents it from providing advice to Congress. As a result, the valuable advice these experts can provide is wasted.

At a time when the Agency is pursuing the most aggressive regulatory agenda in its 44 year history, it is critical that the Board function as intended.

Despite the existing requirement that EPA's advisory panels be “fairly balanced in terms of point of view represented,” the Science Committee has identified a number of problems that undermine the panel's credibility and work product. These include:

A majority of the members of EPA's key advisory panels have received money from the EPA. Often the research they are reviewing is directly related to the money they received. This creates at least the appearance of a conflict of interest.

Many of the panelists have taken very public and even political positions on issues they are advising about. For example, a lead reviewer of EPA's hydraulic fracturing study plan published an anti-fracking article entitled “Regulate, Baby, Regulate.” This is clearly not an objective viewpoint.

Public participation is limited during most Board meetings; interested parties have almost no ability to comment on the scope of the work—and meeting records are often kept secret.

The EPA routinely excludes private sector experts while stacking the review panels with individuals who will give the EPA the answer it wants.

H.R. 1422 expands transparency requirements, improves the process for selecting expert advisors, and strengthens public participation requirements.

The bill requires that uncertainties in the Agency's scientific conclusions be communicated and limits the SAB from providing partisan policy advice.

This legislation is pro-science. It restores the SAB as an important defender of scientific

integrity. These common sense reforms will make EPA's decisions more credible and balanced.

I thank the gentleman from Utah, Mr. Stewart for his leadership on this bill and urge my colleagues to support it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate on the bill has expired.

Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of H.R. 1422 is postponed.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 29 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1701

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HOLDING) at 5 o'clock and 1 minute p.m.

EPA SCIENCE ADVISORY BOARD REFORM ACT OF 2013

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of the bill (H.R. 1422) to amend the Environmental Research, Development, and Demonstration Authorization Act of 1978 to provide for Scientific Advisory Board member qualifications, public participation, and for other purposes, will now resume.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. When proceedings were postponed earlier today, all time for debate on the bill, as amended, had expired.

AMENDMENT PRINTED IN PART A OF HOUSE REPORT 113-626 OFFERED BY MR. STEWART

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Speaker, I have an amendment at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 3, line 7, through page 9, line 1, redesignate subsections (a) through (e) as subsections (b) through (f), respectively.

Page 3, after line 6, insert the following new subsection:

(a) INDEPENDENT ADVICE.—Section 8(a) of the Environmental Research, Development, and Demonstration Authorization Act of 1978 (42 U.S.C. 4365(a)) is amended by inserting “independently” after “Advisory Board which shall”.

Page 3, line 14, strike “in consultation with the Administrator”.

Page 3, lines 18 through 20, strike “select Board” and all that follows through “and shall”.

Page 4, line 18, strike “and” and insert “or”.

Page 5, line 3, insert “the Interior,” after “Energy.”

Page 5, line 5, strike “them” and insert “each”.

Page 6, line 17, insert “or draft” before “risk”.

Page 6, line 18, strike “and”.

Page 6, line 19, redesignate subparagraph (B) as subparagraph (C).

Page 6, after line 18, insert the following new subparagraph:

(B) by striking “formal”; and

Page 6, line 19, insert “or draft” before “risk”.

Page 6, line 22, insert “or draft” before “risk”.

Page 7, line 10, insert “(1)(A)” after “(e)” both places it appears.

Page 7, lines 13, 17, and 19, redesignate paragraphs (1) through (3) as clauses (i) through (iii), respectively, and conform the margins accordingly.

Page 7, lines 22 and 23, strike “by adding after subsection (g) the following” and inserting “by amending subsection (h) to read as follows”.

Page 9, lines 2 and 3, strike “by adding after subsection (h), as added by subsection (d) of this section, the following” and inserting “by amending subsection (i) to read as follows”.

Page 9, line 11, insert “or Congress” after “the Administrator”.

Page 9, line 15, strike “and the Administrator” and insert “, the Administrator, and Congress”.

Page 9, line 19, after paragraph (4) insert the following new paragraph:

“(5) The Board shall be fully and timely responsive to Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 756, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. STEWART) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Speaker, this amendment makes a number of technical and conforming changes to address revisions to the existing statute that occurred with the passage of the farm bill. I am pleased to have worked with Representative DAVIS to strengthen the changes to the statute that he was able to secure in passage of the farm bill.

This amendment is critical to ensure that the underlying bill can be properly applied to existing statute. Just this morning, the legislation received the support of the American Farm Bureau, the National Association of Manufacturers, and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

I ask for your support, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. BONAMICI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Oregon is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. BONAMICI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by my good friend from Utah (Mr. STEWART).

I want to state again that I have appreciated Mr. STEWART's collaboration on bills that have come through the Science Committee in the past, and I definitely appreciate his intent to strengthen and bring more transparency to the Science Advisory Board. However, as explained previously and as I will explain, this bill and this amendment do not accomplish what needs to be done.

Although my friend's amendment seems to make mostly minor and technical corrections, there are a few

changes that raise concern. One consequence of this bill is the expansion of the scope of the Science Advisory Board's work to include risk or hazard assessments proposed by the Agency. Unfortunately, the amendment offered exacerbates this burden and potential delay by adding draft work being done by the Agency to the board's workload.

A letter from several leading environmental groups, including the Natural Resources Defense Council and the Environmental Defense Fund, note that the inclusion of risk and hazard assessments already represents a "dramatic and unnecessary expansion."

It would "increase the burden on the Science Advisory Board and slow the board's ability to complete its tasked objectives." Asking the board to constantly peer over the shoulder of the Agency at this stage is an inefficient and ineffective use of the board.

I am also concerned about another part of the amendment that requires the board "be fully and timely responsive to Congress." This seems inconsistent with language in the underlying bill that requires the board to "avoid making policy determinations or recommendations."

The amendment appears to put the board in a precarious position, making it vulnerable to political interference and placing a shadow over the independence that we all agree the board should have. The Science Advisory Board can provide Congress and the EPA with important scientific advice, but it should not be beholden to Congress or the EPA Administrator.

Finally, it is clear that this bill would have a serious impact on the membership of the Science Advisory Board in a way that will prohibit qualified scientists from providing their advice to the EPA. Unfortunately, this amendment only deepens that impact by increasing the number of prohibited activities.

If this amendment is adopted, the bill would read:

Board members may not participate in advisory activities that directly or indirectly involve review or evaluation of their own work.

I want to clearly illustrate what that means. If the EPA were to consider a rule involving gravity, for example, and if Albert Einstein were alive, this bill would prohibit him from offering expert advice, as that is a subject with which he has had "direct" involvement.

That is obviously an absurd result that would result in fewer qualified people serving. We should want the smartest and most knowledgeable scientists advising the EPA; instead, this bill prohibits them from doing so.

Again, I have great respect for my friend from Utah. I am proud that we have worked together in the past and hope we can find areas where we agree going forward, both with the remainder of the 113th and in the 114th Congress.

Unfortunately, regardless of what happens with this amendment, I will

have to oppose the bill, but I look forward to continuing to work on this issue.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Speaker, we have debated these issues throughout the day. I believe that we have made our case. I believe that we have made our case persuasively. I believe our case is complete.

This amendment is technical in nature. I believe that the bill itself is common sense. It will lead to good government. It will lead to better government at least. It will lead to better advice and counsel given to the EPA through these reforms of the Science Advisory Board. I urge all Members to support it. I look forward to the vote.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended, and on the amendment by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. STEWART).

The question is on the amendment by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. STEWART).

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. BONAMICI. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 232, nays 184, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 523]

YEAS—232

Aderholt	Denham	Huizenga (MI)
Amash	Dent	Hultgren
Amodei	DeSantis	Hunter
Bachmann	DesJarlais	Hurt
Bachus	Diaz-Balart	Issa
Barletta	Duffy	Jenkins
Barr	Duncan (SC)	Johnson (OH)
Barrow (GA)	Duncan (TN)	Johnson, Sam
Barton	Ellmers	Jolly
Benishek	Farenthold	Jones
Bentivolio	Fincher	Jordan
Bilirakis	Fitzpatrick	Joyce
Bishop (GA)	Fleischmann	Kelly (PA)
Bishop (UT)	Fleming	King (IA)
Black	Flores	King (NY)
Blackburn	Forbes	Kingston
Boustany	Fortenberry	Kinzinger (IL)
Brady (TX)	Fox	Kline
Brat	Franks (AZ)	Labrador
Bridenstine	Frelinghuysen	Lamborn
Brooks (AL)	Gardner	Lance
Brooks (IN)	Garrett	Lankford
Broun (GA)	Gerlach	Latham
Buchanan	Gibbs	Latta
Bucshon	Gibson	LoBiondo
Burgess	Gohmert	Long
Byrne	Goodlatte	Lucas
Calvert	Gosar	Luetkemeyer
Camp	Gowdy	Lummis
Capito	Granger	Marchant
Carter	Graves (GA)	Marino
Chabot	Graves (MO)	Massie
Clawson (FL)	Griffin (AR)	Matheson
Coble	Griffith (VA)	McAllister
Coffman	Grimm	McCarthy (CA)
Cole	Guthrie	McCaul
Collins (GA)	Hanna	McClintock
Collins (NY)	Harper	McHenry
Conaway	Harris	McIntyre
Cook	Hartzer	McKeon
Cotton	Hastings (WA)	McKinley
Cramer	Heck (NV)	McMorris
Crawford	Hensarling	Rodgers
Crenshaw	Herrera Beutler	Meadows
Culberson	Holding	Meehan
Daines	Hudson	Messer
Davis, Rodney	Huelskamp	Mica

Miller (FL)	Roby
Miller (MI)	Roe (TN)
Miller, Gary	Rogers (AL)
Mulvaney	Rogers (KY)
Murphy (FL)	Rogers (MI)
Murphy (PA)	Rohrabacher
Neugebauer	Rokita
Noem	Rooney
Nugent	Ros-Lehtinen
Nunes	Roskam
Nunnelee	Ross
Olson	Rothfus
Palazzo	Royce
Paulsen	Runyan
Pearce	Ruppersberger
Perry	Ryan (WI)
Peterson	Salmon
Petri	Sanford
Pittenger	Scalise
Pitts	Schock
Poe (TX)	Schweikert
Pompeo	Scott, Austin
Posey	Sensenbrenner
Price (GA)	Sessions
Rahall	Shimkus
Reed	Shuster
Reichert	Simpson
Renacci	Sinema
Ribble	Smith (MO)
Rice (SC)	Smith (NE)
Rigell	Smith (TX)

NAYS—184

Adams	Grayson	Nolan
Barber	Green, Al	Norcross
Bass	Green, Gene	O'Rourke
Beatty	Grijalva	Owens
Becerra	Hahn	Pallone
Bera (CA)	Hanabusa	Pascarelli
Bishop (NY)	Hastings (FL)	Pastor (AZ)
Blumenauer	Heck (WA)	Payne
Bonamici	Higgins	Pelosi
Brady (PA)	Himes	Perlmutter
Brown (FL)	Holt	Peters (CA)
Brownley (CA)	Honda	Peters (MI)
Bustos	Horsford	Pingree (ME)
Butterfield	Hoyer	Pocan
Capps	Huffman	Polis
Capuano	Israel	Price (NC)
Cardenas	Jackson Lee	Quigley
Carney	Jeffries	Rangel
Carson (IN)	Johnson (GA)	Richmond
Cartwright	Johnson, E. B.	Roybal-Allard
Castor (FL)	Kaptur	Ruiz
Castro (TX)	Keating	Rush
Chu	Kelly (IL)	Ryan (OH)
Cicilline	Kennedy	Sanchez, Linda
Clark (MA)	Kildee	T.
Clarke (NY)	Kilmer	Sanchez, Loretta
Clay	Kind	Sarbanes
Cleaver	Kirkpatrick	Schakowsky
Clyburn	Kuster	Schiff
Cohen	Langevin	Schneider
Connolly	Larsen (WA)	Schrader
Conyers	Larson (CT)	Schwartz
Cooper	Lee (CA)	Scott (VA)
Costa	Levin	Scott, David
Courtney	Lewis	Serrano
Crowley	Lipinski	Sewell (AL)
Cuellar	Loeback	Shea-Porter
Cummings	Lofgren	Sherman
Davis (CA)	Lowenthal	Sires
Davis, Danny	Lowey	Slaughter
DeFazio	Lujan Grisham	Speier
DeGette	(NM)	Swalwell (CA)
Delaney	Lujan, Ben Ray	Takano
DeLauro	(NM)	Thompson (CA)
DelBene	Lynch	Thompson (MS)
Deutch	Maffei	Tierney
Dingell	Maloney,	Titus
Doggett	Carolyn	Tonko
Doyle	Maloney, Sean	Tsongas
Edwards	Matsui	Van Hollen
Ellison	McCarthy (NY)	Vargas
Engel	McCollum	Veasey
Enyart	McDermott	Vela
Eshoo	McGovern	Velázquez
Esty	McNerney	Visclosky
Farr	Meeks	Walz
Foster	Meng	Wasserman
Frankel (FL)	Michaud	Schultz
Fudge	Miller, George	Waters
Gabbard	Moran	Waxman
Gallego	Nadler	Welch
Garamendi	Napolitano	Wilson (FL)
Garcia	Neal	Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—18

Braley (IA)	Gingrey (GA)	Mullin
Campbell	Gutiérrez	Negrete McLeod
Cassidy	Hall	Smith (NJ)
Chaffetz	Hinojosa	Smith (WA)
Duckworth	LaMalfa	Southerland
Fattah	Moore	Tiberi

□ 1733

Ms. HAHN and Ms. PINGREE of Maine changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 523, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “yes.”

Stated against:

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 523, had I been present, I would have voted “no.”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York. Yes, I am.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Sean Patrick Maloney of New York moves to recommit the bill H.R. 1422 to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith, with the following amendment:

Add at the end of the bill the following:

SEC. 5. PROTECTING TAXPAYERS FROM CONFLICTS OF INTEREST BASED ON PERSONAL PROFIT.

No person shall be a member of the Environmental Protection Agency Science Advisory Board if they represent a corporation or a trade association that has a direct or indirect financial interest in the outcome of decisions based on recommendations made by the Board.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Speaker, I reserve a point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. A point of order is reserved.

Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his motion.

Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, this is the final amendment to the bill. It will not kill it or send it back to committee. If it is adopted, it will move immediately to final passage, as amended.

Mr. Speaker, since 1978, the Environmental Protection Agency's Science Advisory Board has been tasked with external, independent advice on the scientific and technical aspects of environmental issues to help inform environmental decisions, and this commonsense amendment is critical to protecting the integrity of the SAB.

It simply says:

No person shall be a member of the Environmental Protection Agency Science Advisory Board if they represent a corporation or a trade association that has a direct or indirect financial interest in the outcome of decisions based on recommendations made by the board.

My colleagues, a simple notion, a commonsense notion: if someone has a financial interest, they should not serve on the board.

The Science Advisory Board has some of the most distinguished scientists in their fields, folks like Dr. William Schlesinger, from Dutchess County in the Hudson Valley, in my neck of the woods, who has served as a member of the Science Advisory Board. Dr. Schlesinger is a good example of the kind of people we have on this board. He is the president emeritus of the Cary Institute of Ecosystem Studies, an ecological research institute in Millbrook, New York. He has spent 30 years investigating the link between environmental chemistry and global climate change, and his expertise has informed numerous pieces of legislation, such as the Clean Air Act.

America is the world leader in research, with an unprecedented number of scientists like Dr. Schlesinger in academic institutions, not because we politicize science, but because we don't politicize science. Their entire life's work has been devoted to serving the public and to leaving our country a better place. It is why it is imperative that we continue to allow the most knowledgeable scientific and technical experts from our research institutions to serve without conflict, without a paycheck in the offing. So far, scientists on the SAB have been instrumental in creating real reforms to the Clean Air Act, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, the Clean Water Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, and the Safe Drinking Water Act.

Science is not political. We shouldn't fear science, and we shouldn't politicize science. We should not monetize science, and we should not make it political today. We should ban these conflicts and trust in our scientists. We must continue to allow the SAB to implement impartial scientific recommendations, and we simply must prohibit scientists who can profit from decisions from making recommendations as part of the board.

This bill now requires a new disclosure requirement for SAB members, but there is a glaring omission. It fails to effectively prevent persons with key financial conflicts from serving. That is why I urge my colleagues to support my commonsense amendment. We must not allow corporations to influence this process by sending corporation-funded scientists onto the board. We must not allow corporation-funded scientists to drown out genuine scientific debate. My goodness. This amendment would simply ensure that the science board continues its integrity of serving science, not serving itself or any one political agenda.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation, and I rise in opposition to the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The reservation of a point of order is withdrawn.

The gentleman from Utah is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Speaker, the motion to recommit offered by the opposition today is one thing and one thing only, and that is an attempt to stop what is a reasonable and commonsense bill.

I have to tell you, Mr. Speaker, that I was taken aback, but I was not surprised by what I heard during today's debate.

Contrary to what we just heard, no current member of the SAB can be a registered lobbyist. Mr. GRAYSON from Florida offered that as an amendment. We accepted that amendment. It is not a part of this bill. Asking for transparency is not gutting the EPA. Asking for public involvement is not gutting the EPA. You have to twist yourself into a pretzel to object to this bill for anything other than purely partisan reasons.

If 60 percent of the members of the Science Advisory Board are receiving more than \$140 million in direct government grants, then let's recognize that, and let's ask for transparency. If public comments are regularly ignored—if they are not even given the least or the barest of consideration—let's be honest, and let's try to fix that. If State, local, and industry experts are precluded from sitting and participating on these boards, then let's open the door for their participation and their experience. They have valuable expertise. We should take advantage of that.

Transparency, public involvement, accountability—those are the only things that we are asking for in this bill. Improving balance and transparency in the EPA is not something that should be controversial. We should be able to agree to a balanced, a fair, and a transparent process.

□ 1745

This bill is supported in its current form by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers, the Farm Bureau—I could go on and on. There are more than 20 organizations that are supporting this bill.

To my fellow Members, there are only two very simple choices to make here: stand up now and vote “no” on the motion to recommit and vote “yes” on final passage. Let's make the EPA transparent. Let's make them accountable. Let's make them true to the science that they have vowed to defend.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit. The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote on the question of passage.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 195, noes 225, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 524]

AYES—195

Adams	Green, Al	Norcross
Barber	Green, Gene	O'Rourke
Barrow (GA)	Grijalva	Owens
Bass	Gutiérrez	Pallone
Beatty	Hahn	Pascarell
Becerra	Hanabusa	Pastor (AZ)
Bera (CA)	Hastings (FL)	Payne
Bishop (GA)	Heck (WA)	Pelosi
Bishop (NY)	Higgins	Perlmutter
Blumenauer	Himes	Peters (CA)
Bonamici	Hinojosa	Peters (MI)
Brady (PA)	Holt	Peterson
Braley (IA)	Honda	Pingree (ME)
Brown (FL)	Horsford	Pocan
Brownley (CA)	Hoyer	Polis
Bustos	Huffman	Price (NC)
Butterfield	Israel	Quigley
Capps	Jackson Lee	Rahall
Capuano	Jeffries	Rangel
Cárdenas	Johnson (GA)	Richmond
Carney	Johnson, E. B.	Roybal-Allard
Carson (IN)	Jones	Ruiz
Cartwright	Kaptur	Ruppersberger
Castor (FL)	Keating	Rush
Castro (TX)	Kelly (IL)	Ryan (OH)
Chu	Kennedy	Sánchez, Linda
Cicilline	Kildee	T.
Clark (MA)	Kilmer	Sanchez, Loretta
Clarke (NY)	Kind	Sarbanes
Clay	Kirkpatrick	Schakowsky
Cleaver	Kuster	Schiff
Clyburn	Langevin	Schneider
Cohen	Larsen (WA)	Schrader
Connolly	Larson (CT)	Schwartz
Conyers	Lee (CA)	Scott (VA)
Cooper	Levin	Scott, David
Costa	Lewis	Serrano
Courtney	Lipinski	Sewell (AL)
Crowley	Loebach	Shea-Porter
Cuellar	Lofgren	Sherman
Cummings	Lowenthal	Sinema
Davis (CA)	Lowey	Sires
Davis, Danny	Lujan Grisham	Slaughter
DeFazio	(NM)	Speier
DeGette	Luján, Ben Ray	Swalwell (CA)
Delaney	(NM)	Takano
DeLauro	Lynch	Thompson (CA)
DelBene	Maffei	Thompson (MS)
Deutch	Maloney,	Tierney
Dingell	Carolyn	Titus
Doggett	Maloney, Sean	Tonko
Doyle	Matsui	Tsongas
Edwards	McCarthy (NY)	Van Hollen
Ellison	McCormack	Vargas
Engel	McDermott	Veasey
Enyart	McGovern	Vela
Eshoo	McIntyre	Velázquez
Esty	McNerney	Visclosky
Farr	Meeks	Walz
Foster	Meng	Wasserman
Frankel (FL)	Michaud	Schultz
Fudge	Miller, George	Waters
Gabbard	Murphy (FL)	Waxman
Gallo	Nadler	Welch
Garamendi	Napolitano	Wilson (FL)
Garcia	Neal	Yarmuth
Grayson	Nolan	

NOES—225

Aderholt	Brady (TX)	Chaffetz
Amash	Brat	Clawson (FL)
Amodei	Bridenstine	Coble
Bachmann	Brooks (AL)	Coffman
Bachus	Brooks (IN)	Cole
Barletta	Broun (GA)	Collins (GA)
Barr	Buchanan	Collins (NY)
Barton	Bucshon	Conaway
Benishek	Burgess	Cook
Bentivolio	Byrne	Cotton
Bilirakis	Calvert	Cramer
Bishop (UT)	Camp	Crawford
Black	Capito	Crenshaw
Blackburn	Carter	Culberson
Boustany	Chabot	Daines

Davis, Rodney	Kinzinger (IL)	Rogers (AL)
Denham	Kline	Rogers (KY)
Dent	Labrador	Rogers (MI)
DeSantis	LaMalfa	Rohrabacher
DesJarlais	Lamborn	Rokita
Duffy	Lance	Rooney
Duncan (SC)	Lankford	Ros-Lehtinen
Duncan (TN)	Latham	Roskam
Ellmers	Latta	Ross
Farenthold	LoBiondo	Rothfus
Fincher	Long	Royce
Fitzpatrick	Lucas	Runyan
Fleischmann	Luetkemeyer	Ryan (WI)
Fleming	Lummis	Salmon
Flores	Marchant	Sanford
Forbes	Marino	Scalise
Fortenberry	Massie	Schock
Fox	Matheson	Schweikert
Franks (AZ)	McAllister	Scott, Austin
Frelinghuysen	McCarthy (CA)	Sensenbrenner
Gardner	McCaul	Sessions
Garrett	McClintock	Shimkus
Gerlach	McHenry	Shuster
Gibbs	McKeon	Simpson
Gohmert	McKinley	Smith (MO)
Goodlatte	McMorris	Smith (NE)
Gosar	Rodgers	Smith (TX)
Gowdy	Meadows	Southerland
Granger	Meehan	Stewart
Graves (GA)	Messer	Stivers
Graves (MO)	Mica	Stockman
Griffin (AR)	Miller (FL)	Stutzman
Griffith (VA)	Miller (MI)	Terry
Grimm	Miller, Gary	Thompson (PA)
Guthrie	Mulvaney	Thornberry
Hanna	Murphy (PA)	Tiberi
Harper	Neugebauer	Tipton
Harris	Noem	Turner
Hartzer	Nugent	Upton
Hastings (WA)	Nunes	Valadao
Heck (NV)	Nunnelee	Wagner
Hensarling	Olson	Walberg
Herrera Beutler	Palazzo	Walden
Holding	Paulsen	Walorski
Hudson	Pearce	Weber (TX)
Huelskamp	Perry	Webster (FL)
Huizenga (MI)	Pittenger	Wenstrup
Hultgren	Pitts	Westmoreland
Hunter	Poe (TX)	Whitfield
Hurt	Pompeo	Williams
Issa	Posney	Wilson (SC)
Jenkins	Price (GA)	Wittman
Johnson (OH)	Reed	Wolf
Johnson, Sam	Reichert	Womack
Jolly	Renacci	Woodall
Jordan	Ribble	Yoder
Joyce	Rice (SC)	Yoho
Kelly (PA)	Rigell	Young (AK)
King (IA)	Roby	Young (IN)
King (NY)	Roe (TN)	
Kingston		

NOT VOTING—14

□ 1752

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Ms. BONAMICI. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 229, noes 191, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 525]

AYES—229

Aderholt	Amodei	Bachus
Amash	Bachmann	Barletta

Barr	Grimm	Peterson
Barrow (GA)	Guthrie	Petri
Barton	Hanna	Pittenger
Benishek	Harper	Pitts
Bentivolio	Harris	Poe (TX)
Bilirakis	Hartzler	Pompeo
Bishop (UT)	Hastings (WA)	Posney
Black	Heck (NV)	Price (GA)
Blackburn	Hensarling	Rahall
Boustany	Herrera Beutler	Reed
Brady (TX)	Holding	Reichert
Brat	Hudson	Renacci
Bridenstine	Huelskamp	Ribble
Brooks (AL)	Huizenga (MI)	Rice (SC)
Brooks (IN)	Hultgren	Rigell
Broun (GA)	Hunter	Roby
Buchanan	Hurt	Roe (TN)
Bucshon	Issa	Rogers (AL)
Burgess	Jenkins	Rogers (KY)
Byrne	Johnson (OH)	Rogers (MI)
Calvert	Johnson, Sam	Rohrabacher
Camp	Jolly	Rokita
Capito	Jones	Rooney
Carter	Jordan	Ros-Lehtinen
Chabot	Joyce	Roskam
Chaffetz	Kelly (PA)	Ross
Clawson (FL)	King (IA)	Rothfus
Coble	King (NY)	Royce
Coffman	Kingston	Runyan
Cole	Kinzinger (IL)	Ryan (WI)
Collins (GA)	Kline	Salmon
Collins (NY)	Labrador	Sanford
Conaway	LaMalfa	Scalise
Cook	Lamborn	Schock
Cotton	Lance	Schweikert
Cramer	Lankford	Scott, Austin
Crawford	Latham	Sensenbrenner
Crenshaw	Latta	Sessions
Culberson	LoBiondo	Shimkus
Daines	Long	Shuster
Davis, Rodney	Lucas	Simpson
Denham	Luetkemeyer	Smith (MO)
Dent	Lummis	Smith (NE)
DeSantis	Marchant	Smith (TX)
DesJarlais	Marino	Southerland
Diaz-Balart	Massie	Stewart
Duffy	Matheson	Stockman
Duncan (SC)	McAllister	Stutzman
Duncan (TN)	McCarthy (CA)	Terry
Ellmers	McCaul	Thompson (PA)
Farenthold	McClintock	Thornberry
Fincher	McHenry	Tiberi
Fitzpatrick	McKeon	Tipton
Fleischmann	McKinley	Turner
Fleming	McMorris	Upton
Flores	Rodgers	Valadao
Forbes	Meadows	Wagner
Fortenberry	Meehan	Walberg
Fox	Messer	Walden
Franks (AZ)	Mica	Walorski
Frelinghuysen	Miller (FL)	Weber (TX)
Gardner	Miller (MI)	Webster (FL)
Garrett	Miller, Gary	Wenstrup
Gerlach	Mulvaney	Westmoreland
Gibbs	Murphy (PA)	Whitfield
Gingrey (GA)	Neugebauer	Williams
Gohmert	Noem	Wilson (SC)
Goodlatte	Nugent	Wittman
Gosar	Nunes	Wolf
Gowdy	Nunnelee	Womack
Granger	Olson	Woodall
Graves (GA)	Palazzo	Yoder
Graves (MO)	Paulsen	Yoho
Griffin (AR)	Pearce	Young (IN)
Griffith (VA)	Perry	

NOES—191

Adams	Castor (FL)	Delaney
Barber	Castro (TX)	DeLauro
Bass	Chu	DelBene
Beatty	Cicilline	Deutch
Becerra	Clark (MA)	Dingell
Bera (CA)	Clarke (NY)	Doggett
Bishop (GA)	Clay	Doyle
Bishop (NY)	Cleaver	Edwards
Blumenauer	Clyburn	Ellison
Bonamici	Cohen	Engel
Brady (PA)	Connolly	Enyart
Braley (IA)	Conyers	Eshoo
Brown (FL)	Cooper	Esty
Brownley (CA)	Costa	Farr
Bustos	Courtney	Foster
Butterfield	Crowley	Frankel (FL)
Capps	Cuellar	Fudge
Capuano	Cummings	Gabbard
Cárdenas	Davis (CA)	Gallo
Carney	Davis, Danny	Garamendi
Carson (IN)	DeFazio	Garcia
Cartwright	DeGette	Gibson

Grayson	Luján, Ben Ray	Rush
Green, Al	(NM)	Ryan (OH)
Green, Gene	Lynch	Sánchez, Linda
Grijalva	Maffei	T.
Gutiérrez	Maloney,	Sanchez, Loretta
Hahn	Carolyn	Sarbanes
Hanabusa	Maloney, Sean	Schakowsky
Hastings (FL)	Matsui	Schiff
Heck (WA)	McCarthy (NY)	Schneider
Higgins	McCollum	Schrader
Himes	McDermott	Schwartz
Hinojosa	McGovern	Scott (VA)
Holt	McIntyre	Scott, David
Horsford	McNerney	Serrano
Hoyer	Meeks	Sewell (AL)
Huffman	Meng	Shea-Porter
Israel	Michaud	Sherman
Jackson Lee	Miller, George	Sinema
Jeffries	Murphy (FL)	Sires
Johnson (GA)	Nadler	Slaughter
Johnson, E. B.	Napolitano	Speier
Kaptur	Neal	Swalwell (CA)
Keating	Nolan	Takano
Kelly (IL)	Norcross	Thompson (CA)
Kennedy	O'Rourke	Thompson (MS)
Kildee	Owens	Tierney
Kilmer	Pallone	Titus
Kind	Pascrell	Tonko
Kirkpatrick	Pastor (AZ)	Tsongas
Kuster	Payne	Van Hollen
Langevin	Pelosi	Vargas
Larsen (WA)	Perlmutter	Veasey
Larsen (CT)	Peters (CA)	Vela
Lee (CA)	Peters (MI)	Velázquez
Levin	Pingree (ME)	Visclosky
Lewis	Pocan	Walz
Lipinski	Polis	Wasserman
Loeb sack	Price (NC)	Schultz
Lofgren	Quigley	Waters
Lowenthal	Rangel	Waxman
Lowey	Richmond	Welch
Lujan Grisham	Roybal-Allard	Wilson (FL)
(NM)	Ruiz	Yarmuth
	Ruppersberger	

NOT VOTING—14

Campbell	Honda	Smith (NJ)
Cassidy	Moore	Smith (WA)
Duckworth	Moran	Stivers
Fattah	Mullin	Young (AK)
Hall	Negrete McLeod	

□ 1801

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated against:

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 525, had I been present, I would have voted "no."

REMEMBERING FORMER MINNESOTA CONGRESSMAN BILL FRENZEL

(Mr. PAULSEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, I stand before you with the members of the Minnesota House delegation after the sad news reached us that former Congressman Bill Frenzel passed away yesterday. For two decades, Bill Frenzel represented Minnesota's Third Congressional District, epitomizing the very best in public service.

Bill was a visionary and a leader on budget, tax, and trade issues, advocating for new trade agreements to open new markets for American products and services. Just last month, he was given the Order of the Aztec Eagle award from the Mexican Government for his work on the North American Free Trade Agreement. That is the

highest award that can be bestowed on a noncitizen.

Bill will be especially remembered, though, for his temperament and kindness that led him to build constructive relationships on both sides of the aisle, a model that we should all continue to work on and reflect in this House. Personally, I will remember him as a great mentor and a friend and for his valuable advice.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that we rise for a moment of silence in the memory of Congressman Bill Frenzel.

CONDEMNING TERRORIST ACTS IN JERUSALEM

(Mr. ENGEL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, the horrific attacks and murder that happened in Jerusalem today should be condemned by all people of goodwill. Four rabbis were praying in the synagogue, and in marched Palestinian thugs and murderers with meat cleavers and other weapons and horrifically murdered these four people who were in the midst of prayer.

Three of the four people who were killed were American citizens, and our hearts go out to each and every one of their families.

One of the gentlemen who was murdered is the brother-in-law of a prominent rabbi in my district. The rabbi in my district is Rabbi Jonathan Rosenblatt. We learned this morning that his brother-in-law was one of the victims.

Mr. Speaker, I favor a two-state solution in the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, but Palestinians must know that they will never have their state on the backs of terror. They will never achieve statehood on the backs of terror. The more they use terror to try to achieve their political aims, the more that it will not happen.

So I take the floor today with all people of goodwill in condemning these horrific murders. Terror has no place. These wanton acts of terror and murder need to be condemned by all people of goodwill. There is no justification whatsoever for these barbarous acts.

IN MEMORY OF RICK RICHARDSON

(Mr. BROUN of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a great American, a great Georgian, a patriot, and a great personal friend, and that is Rick Richardson, who passed away on November 14 from a sudden stroke.

Rick served the Georgia GOP for 25 years as the president and a national board member of the Georgia State Young Republicans and the Fourth District Republican Party chairman. He had a tremendous impact on his fellow staff members and the chairman of the State party and all 159 counties of

Georgia through his humble and hard-working attitude.

Rick was not only the party's go-to guy for history on any level, but a great friend to all who knew him. Rick's father and mother should take great pride in raising a son who touched so many lives and will continue to do so in the days ahead.

In return, Rick, who lost his father at a young age, stayed by his surviving mother, who is 92 years of age, whom he cared for and loved.

Today, may we reflect on Rick's singular character and the tremendous work he did for the State of Georgia, the Republican Party, his family, and for the country. Let us not forget him, a proud son, faithful servant, an example of what it means to be a selfless leader.

IRAN AND THE JOINT PLAN OF ACTION

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RICE of South Carolina). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with some other colleagues to talk about the important issue of Iran.

As you may know, on November 24, a mere 6 days from now, the Joint Plan of Action expires. And what that means is that the United States and the other P5+1—and that means the permanent members of the Security Council plus another country, six countries—have been negotiating, with the U.S. taking the lead, with Iran to come to some kind of agreement if perhaps Iran would stop its mad quest to develop weapons of mass destruction.

Many of us are concerned, Mr. Speaker, here in Congress that we may not end up with a very good negotiated settlement. Now, the President has said that it is better to have no deal than to have a bad deal, and Secretary of State John Kerry has said the same thing, and that is exactly what we want to see happen.

I am joined tonight by several colleagues who will be talking about this important issue. So I would like to just move right now and yield to a good friend and colleague, a member of the Armed Services Committee, JACKIE WALORSKI of Indiana.

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Speaker, with a comprehensive nuclear agreement deadline less than a week away, the need to stop Iran from obtaining a nuclear weapon has never been greater. With its thousands of gas centrifuges, Iran now has the capability to enrich uranium to a grade suitable for use in nuclear reactors or to a higher grade suitable for use in nuclear warheads.

Iran is the leading state sponsor of terrorism and continues with heinous human rights abuses, oppressing freedom of speech, religion, and press, and more. Additionally, Iran continues to oppose our national security interests